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54 Weighted-pixel characteristic sensing.

57 A method and system for sensing a characteristic (e.g. translucency) of a document (10) utilises radiation (17) from a specific window area (16) of the document (10). The radiation (17) is sensed by a sensor (18) with pixel dissection (P1 - P3), that affords pixels (P2) of a central location of the window area (16), a greater (x2) weighting so as to attribute enhanced significance to the central portion of the window area (16), whereby tolerance to misalignment with respect to the window area (16) is increased. Data signals in accordance with the weighted pixel signals are compared (62 Fig 3; 120 Fig 6) with stored values (64 Fig 3; 122 Fig 6) for the purpose of document authentication (66 Fig 3; 124 Fig 6). Pixel-weighting techniques used include filtering incident and transmitted light (46, 54 Fig 3, Fig 4), algebraically weighting derived signals (Figs 5, 9 6), and overlapping the sensed pixels (Fig 7).

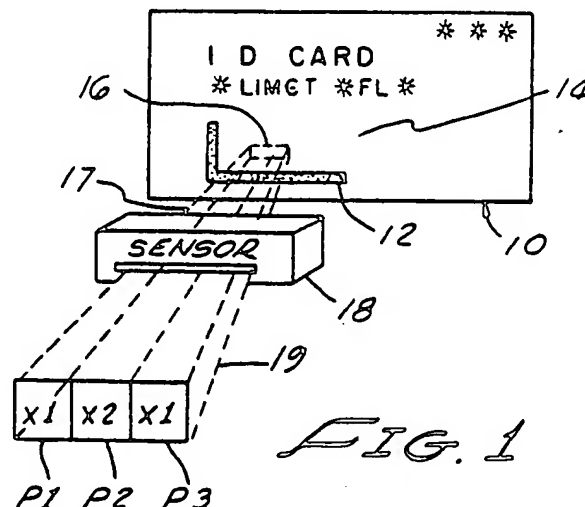


FIG. 1

Weighted-Pixel Characteristic Sensing

This invention relates to sensing a characteristic of a document or other article.

Developments of recent years have produced an increasing need for systems to sense specific characteristics of various articles. For example, document authentication systems are in widespread use to sense a characteristic of a document for comparison with a registered standard. Certain forms of such systems identify documents by sensing a characteristic at a specific area or location on the document. Such systems have recognized various characteristics for identification, such as characteristics involving light translucency, light reflectivity, emanating light type, and so on. Exemplary forms of such systems are shown and described in U.S. Patents 4,423,415 (Goldman) and 4,476,468 (Goldman). Such systems essentially sense radiation emanating from a specified area of a document to obtain an indication of the document characteristic which is then compared with a reference to verify the authenticity of the document.

A problem typical of many systems for authenticating documents is that of locating a specific area from which the characteristic is to be sensed. For example, the observed characteristic might be the gross translucency of a specific area or window defined on the document. Consequently, authentication necessitates locating the specific window. Of course, the window could be precisely marked or masked; however, such indicia is generally considered to compromise the security of the document. In some systems, it has been proposed to obscure the specific location of the characteristic window. Accordingly, for such systems to operate effectively, the window must be determined with a degree of precision for each sensing. Accurate location of the window is sometimes burdensome, particularly with respect to aged documents and systems utilizing a small window sometimes considered desirable. In general, the present invention involves a system for effectively and economically sensing a specific window of a document or other article to provide reliable characteristic data.

According to the present invention, sensing is characterized in that pixel signals are derived from the radiation weighted to enhance pixel signal values centrally located in said window area, and that the weighted pixel signal values are processed to provide data signals representative of the characteristic of the article.

A characteristic window can be specified on the document or other article, and dissected by a plurality of pixels. Signal indications representative of the individual pixels may then be sensed and weighted so that those centrally located in the

window are accorded greater significance. With the invention, alignment on the specific window becomes less critical. Accordingly, the present invention affords an improved system for sensing a discrete window area of a document or other article, to provide a characteristic indication that may be employed to authenticate the article.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Exemplary embodiments of methods and systems according to the invention are described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a diagrammatic view illustrative of the operation of the system of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a diagram illustrative of principles of operation for a system in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a schematic representation of a system constructed in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 4 is a fragmentary sectional view taken along a line 4-4 in the system illustrated in FIGURE 3;

FIGURE 5 is a diagram illustrative of the operation of another system in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 6 is a block diagram of an alternative system in accordance with the present invention; and

FIGURE 7 is a diagram illustrative of the operation of still another system in accordance with the present invention.

Description of the Illustrative Embodiments

As indicated above, detailed illustrative embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein. However, physical identification media, data formats, and operating system details in accordance with the present invention may be embodied in a wide variety of forms some of which may be quite different from those of the disclosed embodiments. Consequently, the specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are merely representative; yet in that regard they are deemed to afford the best embodiments for purposes of disclosure and to provide a basis for the claims herein which define the scope of the present invention.

Referring initially to FIGURE 1, a document is represented in the form of an I.D. card 10. Of course, the document might take various forms; however, with respect to the illustrative embodiments, the card 10 has a characteristic that is manifest by radiation directed to emanate from the document. For example, the card 10 may comprise paper with a variable translucency pattern as the characteristic employed by the illustrative embodiments.

Corner indicia 12 on the card 10 designates a sizable area or field 14 in which a characteristic window 16 is somewhat obscurely located. That is, the window 16 (designated by dashed lines) is not marked or indicated in any way but rather may be variously placed in the field 14 to be located by reference to the corner indicia 12. The translucency of the window 16 is a characteristic that is substantially individual to the card 10. Accordingly, that characteristic can be sensed repeatedly to identify the card 10.

In the graphic representation of FIGURE 1, the characteristic of the window 16 is represented to be sensed by a beam 17 of radiation passing from the card 10 to a sensor 18. To illustrate the operation of the sensor 18, the beam 17 is dissected into pixels P1, P2 and P3 which are graphically depicted from the sensor 18 by weighted projections 19. Specifically, the graphic projections 19 represent the pixels P1, P2 and P3 with centrally weighted significance. The central pixel P2 is sensed with weighted significance in reference to the pixels P1 and P3. That is, the central portion of the window 16 as represented by the pixel P2 is weighted with respect to the external portions. Specifically, the pixels are weighted by factors: P1=1; P2=2 and P3=1.

Detailed techniques for accomplishing pixel weighting in accordance herewith are treated in detail below. However, conceptually, it is important to appreciate that by weighting the characteristic significance of the central portion of the window 16, the tolerance to shifts of the window 16 on the card 10 is increased. That is, the present development is based on recognizing that tolerance to displacements of the window 16 is increased by attributing weighted significance to the central portion of the window. The following explanation with reference to FIGURE 2 analytically treats the considerations where by pixel weighting reduces the criticality of window location.

Referring to FIGURE 2 a rectangular form 22 illustrates an idealizing sensing of a window with a uniform light-translucency characteristic. Essentially, the area under the form 22 is a measure of the light observed to pass through the window. As an alternative measure of translucency, the amplitude of the form 22 could be sampled.

To consider a practical sensing of the assumed window a spot 24 represents the impinging area of a flying spot scanner as well known in television and related arts. Sensing the window with such an apparatus produces a curve 26. Again, assume that the flying spot 24 moves at a constant speed across the window and all values are fixed. The sloped portions of the curve 26 result from the spot 24 moving across the leading and trailing edges of the form 22. Measures of the window characteristic again might be the area under the curve 26 or the peak amplitude of that curve. In that regard, it may be seen that inherently some central weighting of the observation occurs due to the transitions. However, the system of the present invention contemplates increased weighting as indicated with respect to FIGURE 1. Specifically, assume for example that the central shaded portion 28 of the form 22 is weighted to be accorded double significance. The result is the formation of a curve 30 superimposed on the curve 26. The significance of such central weighting will now be considered.

Essentially, weighting values taken at the center of the observed window emphasizes measurements that are most likely to be taken within the defined window. That is, during repeated observations the observed window may be displaced substantially from the defined window. However, a strong likelihood exists that the central portion of each observed window will fall within the defined window. Accordingly, the present invention is based on recognizing such a relationship and according weighted significance to the central portion of the window. Thus, as illustrated in FIGURES 1 and 2, dissecting a window into pixels and weighting the pixels to provide increased significance for central pixels reduces the criticality of precisely locating the window for each sensing operation. Such weighting may be variously accomplished. Exemplary techniques as disclosed herein involve filtering the radiant energy of sensing, overlapping pixels and arithmetic weighting.

Referring now to FIGURE 3, a document 36 is represented to be positioned in a light sensing apparatus as explained in detail below. The document 36 has a radiation-sensible characteristic as described above, specifically a pattern of varying translucency. It is illuminated by a lamp 38 providing a beam 40 represented by a dashed line. The beam 40 from the lamp 38 passes through a focusing lens 42, a mask 44 and a filter 46 before impinging on the document 36. The filter 46 comprises concentric sections of varying translucency as illustrated in FIGURE 4. That is, an external ring 48 of the filter 46 reduces the illumination by two-thirds. An internal ring 50 reduces the illumination by one-third and the circular central area 52 of the filter 46 does not attenuate or reduce the light

passed. Accordingly, the light passed by the various zones or sections of the filter 46 may be equated to a relationship of "one", "two" and "three". The intensities are thus illustrated in FIGURE 3 sectionally by beam zones designated "one", "two" and "three". Physically, the designations indicated high intensity light in the central section represented as "three", less intensity light designated in the circle as "two" and still less intensity light in the circle designated as "one".

The beam, of multiple zones, provides illumination through the document 36 in accordance with the document's translucency. Note that for purposes of illustration the beam of light is greatly enlarged (with respect to the document 36) from the relative sizes of a typical situation.

Depending on the translucency (or opacity) of the document 36, degrees of the beam 40 pass through the document 36 to then pass through a filter 54 to impact on a photosensor 56. The filter 54 is similar to the filter 46, and accordingly further attenuates fragments of the beam lying in the external circles or rings as represented in FIGURES 3 and 4. Consequently, the radiation or light at the center of the beam is enhanced considerably with reference to the external rings. That is, if the total beam 40 passes through an area on the document 36 of consistent translucency, the light intensity at the center of the beam would be greatest followed by that at the adjacent ring and in turn followed by that at the external ring (see FIGURE 4).

The photosensor 56 senses the radiation of the beam 40 supplying a representative signal to a selection circuit 60. From the selection circuit 60, portions of the signal are applied to a comparator 62 which also receives a representative signal from a register 64. The comparator 62 is coupled to a signal apparatus 66 for manifesting the results of a comparison. These structures may take various forms including the forms disclosed in the referenced U. S. Patent 4,423,415. In that regard, the operations may be reduced to a digital format and various forms of timing and control structures are available from the prior art. Specifically in that association, the document 36 is positioned and moved as illustrated by a document holder or transport 68. A control unit 70 actuates the document transport 68 and the selection circuit 60.

Essentially, as disclosed in the above-referenced U. S. Patent 4,423,415, any number of areas (windows) might be observed for a referenced characteristic (translucency) which characteristic is recorded for comparison with test characteristic values sensed at subsequent times. Of course, a favorable comparison authenticates the document. In that regard, a simplistic operating mode for the system of FIGURE 3 may verify a document by sensing a single window, the area of which co-

incides to the sectional area of the beam 40 (FIGURE 3). That is, the document is immobile at the time of sensing, stopped in place by the document transport 68 and positioned so that the window of observation coincides to the beam 40. Positioning might be accomplished with reference to a document edge or indicia on the document as known in the prior art. Previously observed characteristic data is stored in the register 64. Consider the detailed operating sequence.

As indicated above, from a previous sensing, a characteristic data value is contained in the register 64. The value indicates the translucency characteristic of the document 36 at the window of interest. The value might simply be a digital numerical representation indicative of the translucency of the window of concern. The document 36 is positioned so that the window (area of interest) is substantially under the beam 40. Specifically, above the document 36 (FIGURE 3) the beam 40 is represented in cross-section having been focused by the lens 42, selected by the mask 44, and modulated into zones by the filter 46. Accordingly, the beam 40 comprises three distinct concentric sections which might be termed dissecting pixels. Specifically, the external section or ring P1 has a relative intensity value of "one"; the internal ring or pixel P2 has a relative intensity value of "two" and the core or center section P3 has a relative intensity value of "three". Thus, the beam 72 is fragmented into three fragments which are termed pixels P1, P2 and P3 for dissecting a defined window on the document 36 for sensing.

At this point in the explanation, it can be appreciated that in aligning the document 36 to sense a specific window, it is very likely that the central pixel P3 of the beam 72 will impinge within the specified window. That is misalignment variations will tend to affect the pixels P1 and P2 (external rings) of the beam 40. Consequently, with the enhanced significance of the center pixel P3, the tolerance of misalignment is increased.

The modulated beam 40 of weighted pixels impacts on the document 36 and is further modulated by the translucency of the document 36 at the window of impingement. If the document 36 comprises paper, for example, opacity variations are evident simply by observing the sheet placed in front of a light source.

The modulated light beam emerging from the paper 36 is still further modulated by passing through a filter 54 (similar to the filter 46). The filter 54 further enhances the significance of the center pixel P3 of the beam by diminishing the intensity of the exterior areas. So modulated, the beam impacts the photosensor 56 to provide an electrical signal representative of the instant translucency of the window. That signal is processed by the selec-

tion circuit 60 and may be reduced to a digital value which is supplied to the comparator 62 for correlation with a previously observed value from the register 64. Substantial or nearly substantial coincidence between the two values prompts the comparator 62 to supply an approval signal to the apparatus 66 for manifesting verification of the document. The degree of coincidence is observed somewhat more accurately in the face of window misalignments by enhancing the significance of the central portion or central picture elements of the observed window. Thus, in accordance herewith, windows can be effectively reduced in size (area).

In a more complex operating mode, the system of FIGURE 3 may sense the document 36 at several windows as the document is moved continuously under the beam 40 by the transport 68. For such operation the document transport 68 may take various forms as disclosed in the prior art, for example, in the above-referenced U. S. Patent 4,423,415. Also as described in that patent, the system of FIGURE 3 may incorporate apparatus in the selector circuit 60 and transport 68 for cooperative operation to isolate data from select areas or windows of the document. In one operating format, indicia 12 (FIGURE 1) may be used on the document 36 (FIGURE 3) to define a corner for a field 14 (FIGURE 1). From such a corner individual windows are selected. As illustrated in FIGURE 4, the line or indicia 12 may define a scanning track 74 swept by the modulated beam 40 passing through the filter 46. As the beam 40 impinges select locations (windows) an observed representative signal is sampled to provide sensed data values for comparison with registered data values. Such dynamic operation will now be considered in greater detail.

The document transport 68 (FIGURE 3) incorporates apparatus for moving the document 36 and sensing indicia 12 (FIGURE 4) to identify the instants when the beam 72 impinges the area of a predetermined window. The operation involves monitoring the indicia 12 (FIGURE 4) and one form of such apparatus is shown and described in the above-referenced U. S. Patent 4,423,415 along with a form of apparatus which may be employed as the control unit 70 and the selection circuit 60. Essentially, the control unit 70 cooperates with the document transport 68 in determining the instants when the beam 40 impinges a window and accordingly actuates the selection circuit 60 to sample the observed analog signal provided by the photosensor 56. Such individual samples manifest the translucency observation and may be further processed then supplied to the comparator 62 for correlation with respect to stored reference values from the register 64. Again, illustrative forms of such structures are shown and described in the

above-referenced U. S. Patent 4,423,415. As with the static sensing system, it is again evident that by dissecting a window into areas (pixels) of weighted significance tolerance to window misalignment is increased. As indicated above, various other structures and techniques may be employed to accomplish the desired result. For example, pixels may be lapped to attain weighting or individual pixels may be arithmetically weighted. A system for arithmetically weighted method will now be considered.

Referring to FIGURE 5, a rectangular window 80 is indicated by dashed lines. As explained above, the window constitutes an area on a document that is to be sensed by radiation. The radiation emanating from the document manifests a characteristic of the document, e.g. translucency. As indicated above, an important feature of the present invention resides in increasing the tolerance of the system for locating windows during repeated sensings to authenticate the article. Among other things, that feature allows the windows to be of reduced size.

As illustrated in FIGURE 5, the window 80 is dissected by five pixels, specifically pixels P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5. Such dissection along with associated sensing of characteristic values at the pixels may be accomplished using a variety of techniques and apparatus. For example, a flying spot scanner might move along the linear path of the window 80 while the resulting photo signal is selectively sampled at the instant when the scanner dwells to sense the pixels P1 through P5. Alternatively, a bank or linear array of photocells might concurrently sense the areas of pixels P1 through P5 to provide resultant signals.

With the sensing of signals manifesting characteristic values of the pixels P1 through P5, the pixel signals are weighted arithmetically. Specifically, for example, the central pixel P3 might be accorded a relative significance of "three". The interior pixels P2 and P4 might be accorded a relative significance of "two" while the external pixels P1 and P5 might be accorded a relative significance of "one". Thus, as explained above, weighting attributes greater significance to the centrally located pixels to obtain the increased tolerance as indicated. A system utilizing the technique as described above with respect to FIGURE 5 will now be considered.

Referring to FIGURE 6, a document holder 102 (lower left) is depicted receiving a document 10 (FIGURE 1). The document holder 102 (FIGURE 6) is associated with a flying spot scanner 106 for sensing a field 14 (FIGURE 1). The document

holder 102 also is coupled for associative operation with a sync signal source 108 which in turn is coupled to the flying spot scanner 106 and a pixel selector 110.

Generally, the flying spot scanner 106 (FIGURE 6) scans the field 14 (FIGURE 1) in a raster pattern in accordance with well known video techniques. The scanner 106 is synchronized by horizontal and vertical synchronizing signals from the source 108 which receives timing and positioning signals from the document holder 102. The sync signals 108 also supplies signals to the pixel selector 110 which is in turn connected to a sampling circuit 112. Essentially, at instants when a pixel of interest is being sensed, the pixel selector 110 triggers the sampling circuit 112 to supply an analog data signal to an analog-digital converter 114. Specifically, the sampling circuit 112 provides analog values at precisely the instants when the flying spot scanner 106 is sensing the pixels P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5 in the window 80 on the card 10. The resulting analog values are converted to digital representations by the converter 114. The digitized values then are weighted, depending upon window position, by a weighting circuit 116. The circuit 116 performs algebraic processing as to multiply pixel values by different factors. For example, referring to FIGURE 5, a center pixel signal (for convenience also labeled P3) might be multiplied by a value of "three". The pixel signal values for pixels P2 and P4 are multiplied by a value of "two" and the external pixel signals P1 and P5 are simply multiplied by unity or passed without change.

The resulting weighted pixel values are provided (as representative signals) from the weighting circuit 116 to an accumulator 118 which sums the individual weighted pixel values to obtain a total. That total value is represented by a signal supplied from the accumulator 118 to a comparator 120. Note that the accumulator 118 is connected to the sync signal source 108 and receives timing signals definitive of the window 80. By such signals, the accumulator provides total signal representations and is cleared.

The comparator 120 is connected to the sync signal source 108 and accordingly is actuated concurrently with the delivery of signal representations from the accumulator 118. That is, when the weighted pixels of a window have been summed by the accumulator 118, a digitally represented value is supplied to the comparator 120 from the accumulator 118 for correlation with a similarly represented reference value from storage 122. Various forms of comparators and correlators are well known and widely used in various data processing arts. The results of the correlation are indicated to an output device 124. Essentially, a favorable comparison or correlation between the stored reference

value and the freshly sensed or developed value actuates the output device 124 to indicate that the document 10 is authentic. Otherwise no such indication is provided.

In the operation of the system of FIGURE 6 as considered above, the pixel selector 110 is adjusted to provide a predetermined number of pixels for a window, e.g. five pixels for the window 80 as illustrated in FIGURE 5. Also, the weighting circuit 116 would be adjusted to provide appropriate multipliers for emphasizing the significance of centrally located pixels. For example, as illustrated in FIGURE 5, the signal values for pixels P1 and P5 were explained to be multiplied by unity while the pixels P2 and P4 were multiplied by "two" and the central pixel P3 was multiplied by "three". The operation of the comparator 120 may be varied to establish a varying degree of coincidence between the reference and sensed values for providing an approved signal to the output device 124.

In an alternative operating format, the pixels are differently selected and weighted. Generally, the pixels are overlapped to accomplish the central zone weighting. The process and method of weighting by overlapped pixels are illustrated by FIGURE 7. Specifically, a series of lapped pixels 130 are represented in a window 132. The degree of overlap by the pixels is represented by the numbers "one", "two", "three" and "four". That is, the numerical designations can be thought of as indicating the depth of pixels. The fragments 140 and 142 of pixels are contained in a single pixel (external) and therefore are designated "one". The adjacent somewhat "moon shaped" areas 144 and 146 are two pixels "deep" and accordingly are designated "two". Areas of still greater pixel "depth" are designated "three" and "four". The treatment of pixel "depth" is representative of the pixel signal values that are developed by additively combining the lapped pixels. Accordingly, as each of the pixels is sampled and accumulated, the lapped configuration accomplishes the weighting as illustrated by a curve 134. Thus, the central portion of the window 132 is given increased significance or weight.

To accomplish the lapped weighting operation as illustrated in FIGURE 7, components of the system of FIGURE 6 simply are adjusted so that the pixel selector 110 actuates the sampling circuit 112 at each of the lapped positions (pixels 13) as the flying spot scanner 106 senses a window 132. Accordingly, individual samples, as represented by pixels 130 in FIGURE 7, are converted to a digital format and passed without change through the weighting circuit 116. That is, in this mode of operation the weighting circuit 116 does not alter received values. Rather, the weighting circuit can be set to bypass values or alternatively the circuit 116 can be set to multiply all values by a singular

factor, e.g. "one". The lapped sample values are then totaled by the accumulator 118 to accomplish a sum somewhat as represented by the area under the curve 134. Accordingly, as illustrated, the dissection of the window, 132 by pixels is provided, again to emphasize the central section of the window. Of course, the reference or comparison value (contained) in the storage 122 is similarly sensed as provided from the storage 122. Again, a favorable comparison produces an approval signal from the comparator 120 to manifest authentication by the output device 124.

From the above explanations it will be apparent that systems in accordance with the present invention may be variously constructed using a wide variety of techniques to accomplish pixel weighting to attribute greater significance for internal or central areas of a window. Consequently, the scope hereof should not be construed as limited to the specific constructions and techniques described above. For example, it is to be understood that whereas the characteristic of the document is determined above using radiation through the document, its characteristic of reflectivity using light reflected from an appropriate window area might be used instead. Furthermore, in the context of a method or system such as that illustrated in Figure 3, where weighting is achieved by filtering, just one filter may be used to that end. In the case of Figure 3, two filters, namely filters 46 and 54, are used, to filter the incident and the transmitted light respectively, but weighting may be achieved instead using only one such filter, that is to say, to filter either the light incident on the document, or the light transmitted through it, rather than both.

Claims

1. A method of sensing a characteristic of a document or other article in which radiation from a window area of the article is sensed, characterised in that pixel signals are derived from the radiation weighted to enhance pixel signal values centrally located in said window area, and that the weighted pixel signal values are processed to provide data signals representative of the characteristic of the article.

2. A method according to claim 1 further characterised in that said processing step comprises additively combining said weighted pixel signal values.

3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2 further characterised in that weighting of said pixel signals is effected utilising filter means for varying the sensed radiation.

4. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2 further characterised in that weighting of said pixel signals is effected utilising lapping of the pixels.

5. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2 further characterised in that weighting of said pixel signals is effected utilising algebraic processing of said pixel signals.

6. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 5 further characterised in that the radiation sensed is radiation transmitted through said article.

7. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 6 further characterised in that it includes the step of illuminating said article to provide said radiation.

8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 7 further characterised in that it includes the step of correlating said characteristic data signals with stored values.

9. A system for sensing a characteristic of a document or other article in which radiation from a window area of the article is sensed, characterised in that apparatus including sensing means is effective to derive pixel signals from the radiation weighted to enhance pixel signal values centrally located in said window area, and that processing means processes the weighted pixel signal values to provide data signals representative of the characteristic of the article.

10. A system for sensing characteristic data from a document or other article under investigation, in which radiation from a window area of the article is sensed, characterised in that the system comprises sensing means to sense radiation from said article as data indicative of a characteristic of said article, selection means defining the window area of observation, weighted pixel means controlled by said selection means to dissect said window by controlling said sensing means to sense said window by pixels with weighted pixel significance at the central portion of said window.

11. A system according to claim 10 further characterised in that the system includes means to combine the sensed pixels with weighted pixel significance to provide a representation characteristic of said article.

12. A system according to any one of claims 9 to 11 further characterised in that the system includes filter means for weighting said radiation.

13. A system according to any one of claims 9 to 12 further characterised in that the system includes means for lapping said pixels to attain said weighted significance.

14. A system according to any one of claims 9 to 13 further characterised in that the system includes arithmetic means for algebraically varying said pixels.

15. A system according to any one of claims 9 to 14 further characterised in that the system includes adder means to form signals representative of the said characteristic.

16. A system according to any one of claims 9 to 15 further characterised in that the system includes means for testing the characteristic representation derived. 5

17. A system according to claim 16 further characterised in that said means for testing includes means for storing a comparison representation. 10

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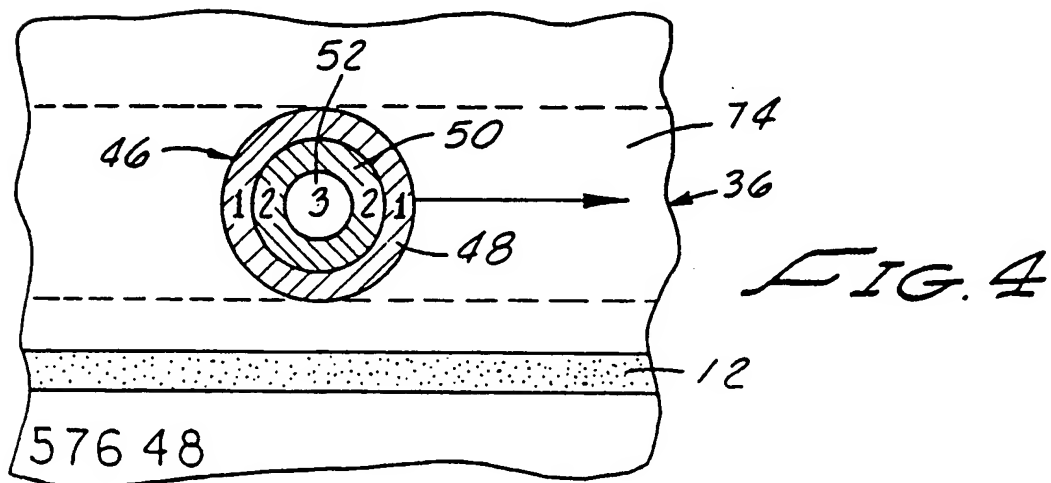
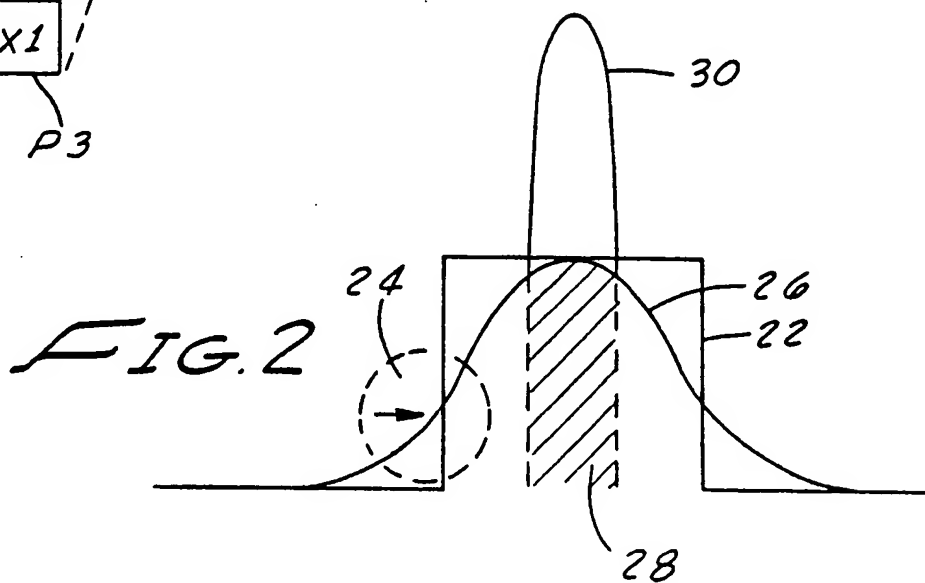
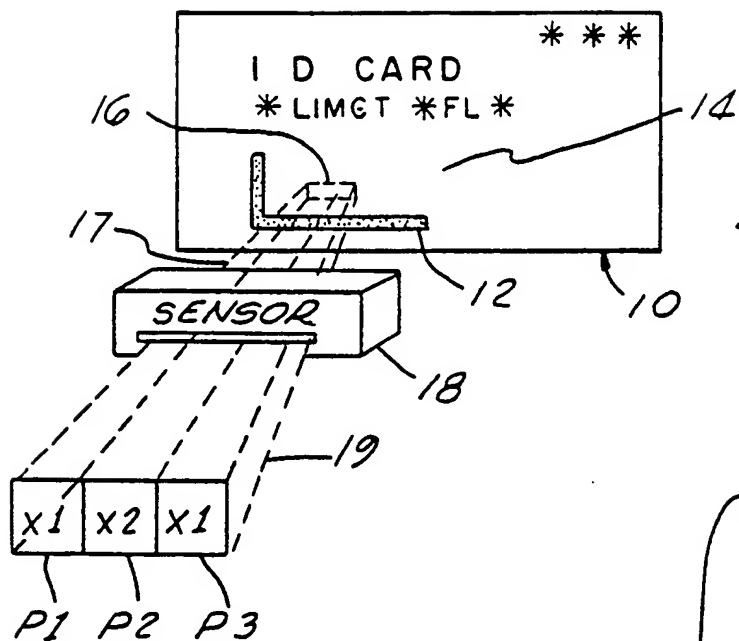
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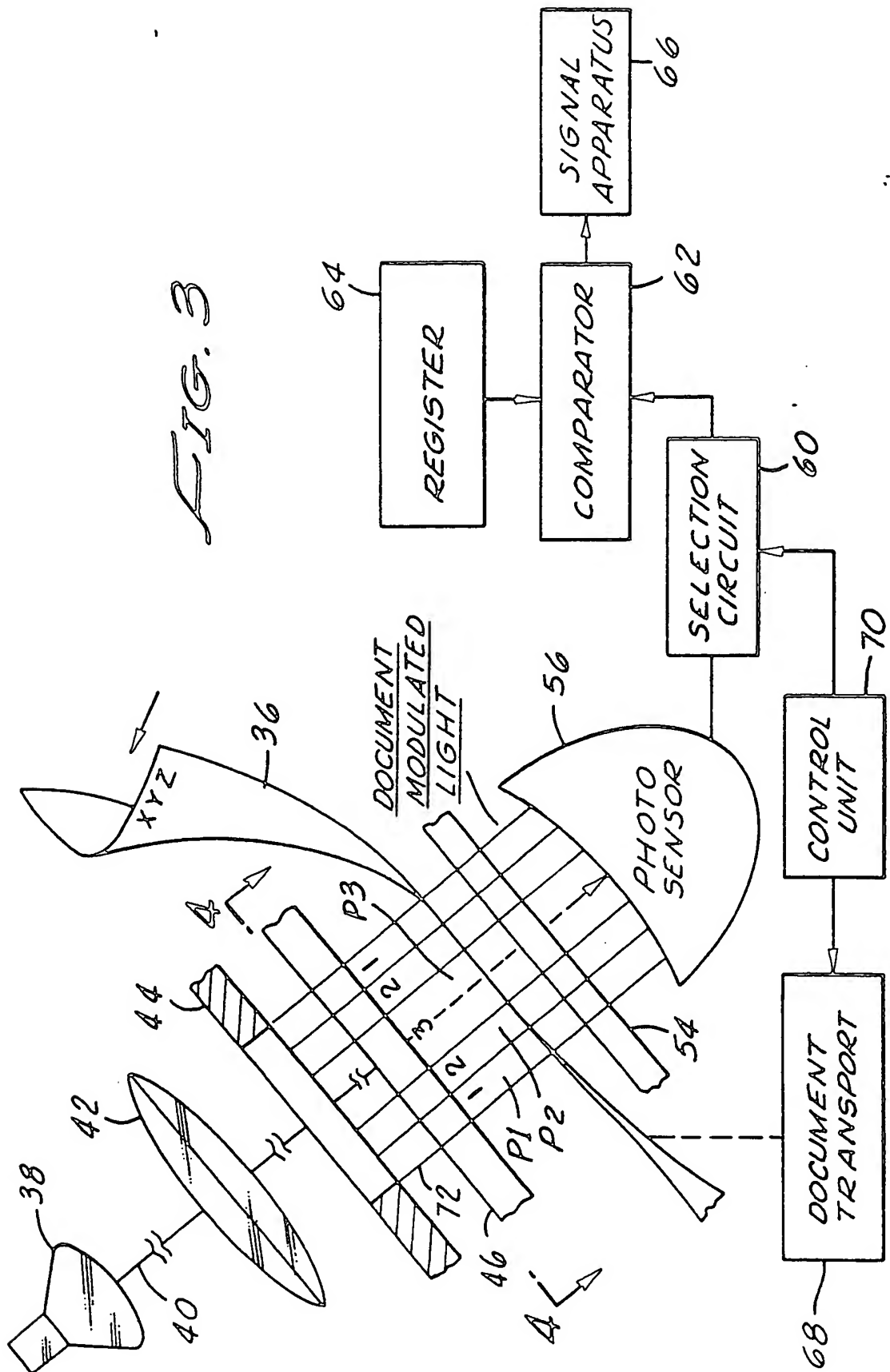
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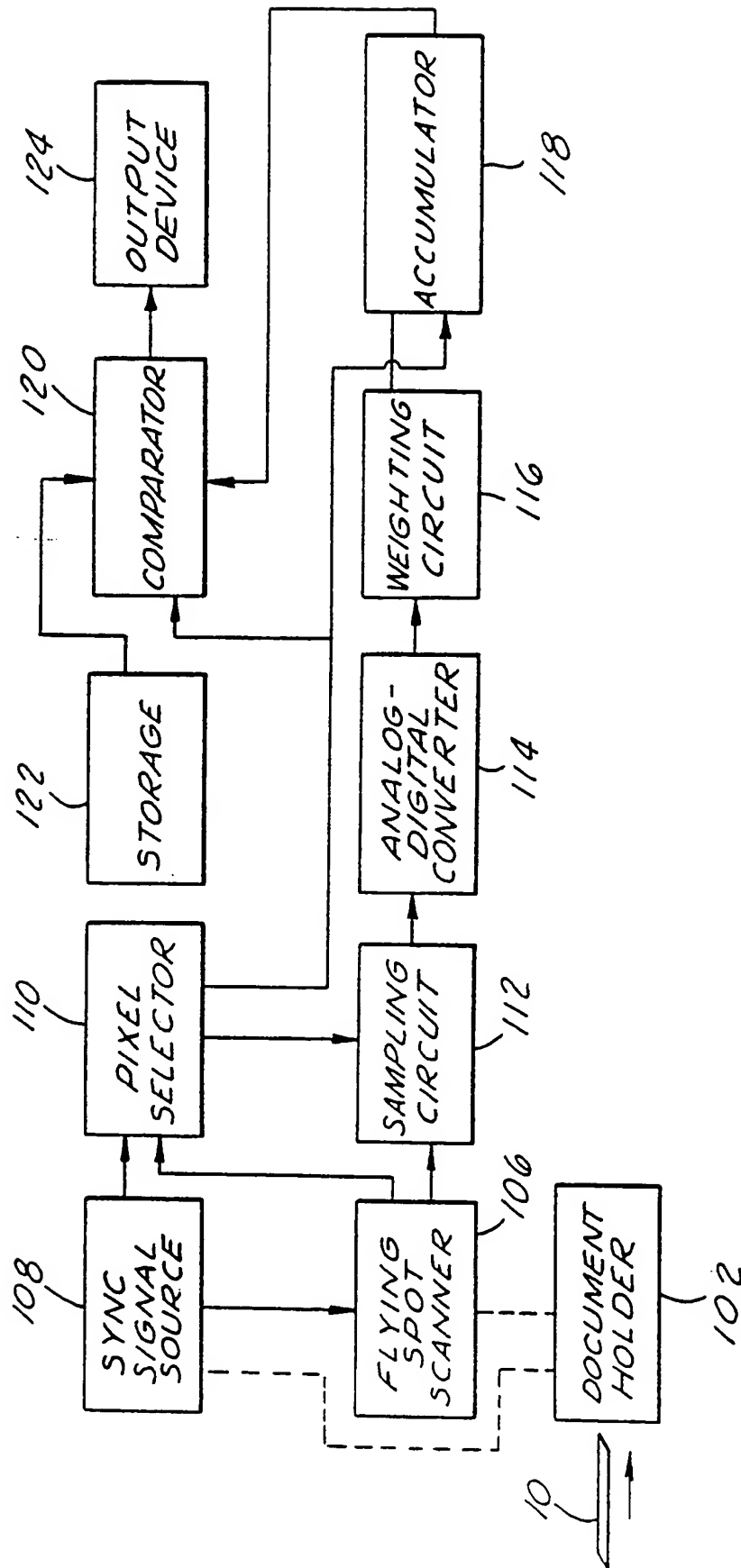


FIG. 5

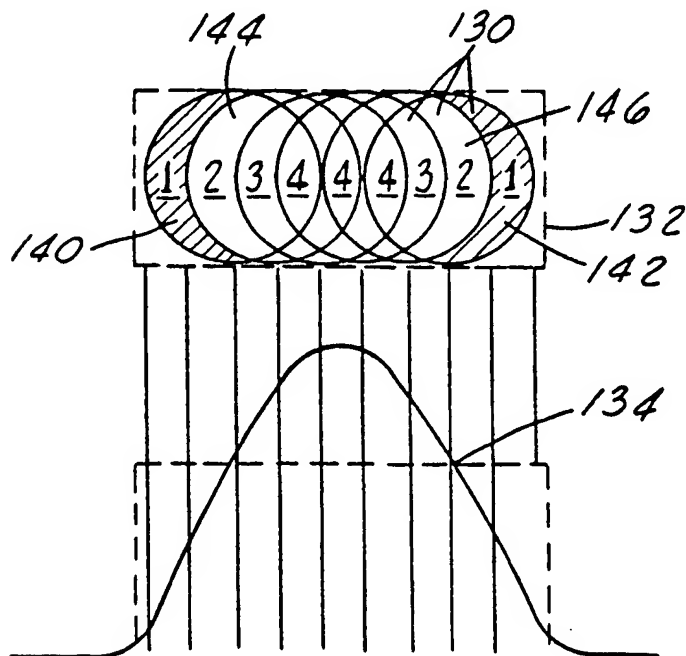
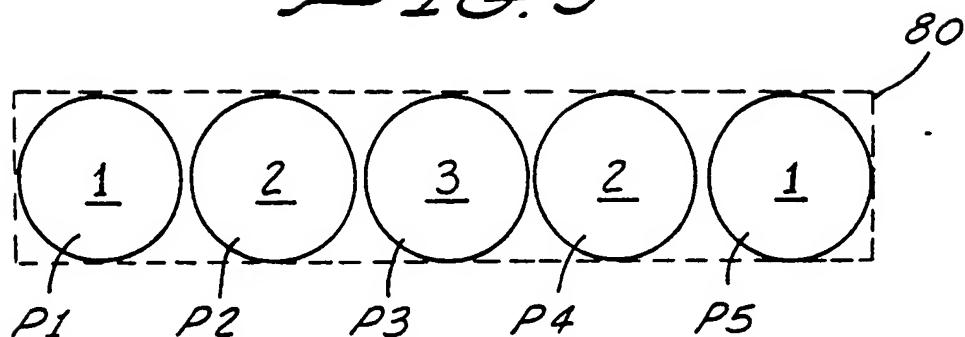


FIG. 7

(19)



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(54) Weighted-pixel characteristic sensing.

(57) A method and system for sensing a characteristic (e.g. translucency) of a document (10) utilises radiation (17) from a specific window area (16) of the document (10). The radiation (17) is sensed by a sensor (18) with pixel dissection (P1 - P3), that affords pixels (P2) of a central location of the window area (16), a greater (x2) weighting so as to attribute enhanced significance to the central portion of the window area (16), whereby tolerance to misalignment with respect to the window area (16) is increased. Data signals in accordance with the weighted pixel signals are compared (62 Fig 3; 120 Fig 6)

with stored values (64 Fig 3; 122 Fig 6) for the purpose of document authentication (66 Fig 3; 124 Fig 6). Pixel-weighting techniques used include filtering incident and transmitted light (46, 54 Fig 3, Fig 4), algebraically weighting derived signals (Figs 5, 6), and overlapping the sensed pixels (Fig 7).

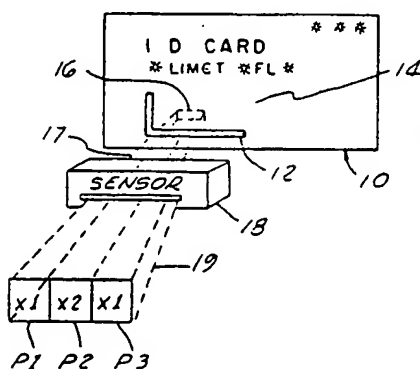


FIG. 1



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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
X	GB-A- 986 533 (TIME INC.) * Page 3, lines 126-130; page 4, lines 1-89; page 9, lines 74-130; page 10, lines 1-80 *	1,3,9,12	G 06 K 7/10
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Y	IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 24, no. 1A, June 1981, pages 154-155, New York, US; E.M. WINTER: "Adaptive threshold technique for local clutter suppression" * Whole article *	2,5,14,15	
A	IDEM ---	10,11	
Y	US-A-4 282 510 (SOUTHGATE) * Abstract; column 1, lines 27-32; column 2, lines 18-33; column 4, lines 16-33; column 11, lines 30-68; column 12, lines 1-3 *	4,6,7,13	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
Y	US-A-4 097 731 (KRAUSE) * Abstract; column 1, lines 16-18; column 2, lines 5-13; column 7, lines 45-68; column 8, lines 1-7 *	8,16,17	G 06 K B 07 G H 04 N
A	---	7	
		-/-	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 27-01-1989	Examiner TACCOEN J-F.P.L.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			



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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
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Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 9, no. 120 (P-358)[1843], 24th May 1985; & JP-A-60 7308 (NIPPON DENKI K.K.) 16-01-1985 * Abstract * -----	10	
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 27-01-1989	Examiner TACCOEN J-F.P.L.
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